Legislature on the 4th of January, 1857,

nearly five months before my arrival

vited as the only hope of success-not to

conceded to be impossible, but to make it

Even as late as the 2d of July, 1857,

when the Democratic Territorial Conven-

mence of the laws of the climate and

the well-known will of the people, none

contended that Slavery could be estab-

ern opponents interfered in the affairs of

several Federal office-holders of Kansas,

dred employees, intervened, and as I be-

tion of the President of the United

officers to defeat the will of the people

under that act, is denounced and calum-

Southern emigration, were then the loud-

or in private life, may publish what opin-

ions they please in regard to these questions except the Governor of that Terri-

does not belong to man, however exalted

ing Providence for the perpetuity of our Union and the advancement, the honor

In now dissolving my official connec-

ncluding the Surveyor-General, and the

s, and by denunciation, menace and

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JANUARY 9, 1858.

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The Herald of Freedom.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Within the whole range of Kansas literature, we have found nothing to equal the following, from the Kansas correspondence of the Missouri Democrat. "I'll characteristic trait with these letter-writers from the beginning. Phillips writes Redpath into notoriety, while Spillman, brother-in-law of Phillips, and Redpath puff Phillips in return. But is not the following "piled on a little too thick?"

"For sagacity, foresight, and every ele-ment of statesmanship, Mr. Phillips has no superior in Kansas; and but for the rare modesty which, equally with his tal-ent, distinguishes him, would have held long ago in eastern opinion the same position that he has actually held in Kansas-that of a leader, honored and wor-thy of the confidence of the Free State men, Lane, alone, is equally popular, but not more influential. Between them they rule the party, as far as political

statesmanship, and has "not a superior in low as to have none to equal the "Brough-

Phillips and his cohorts, we would join in the popular current, and very rarely is found opposing it. A leader, we understand, to be one who goes ahead, and paves the way for popular opinion which follows. When was Lane or Phillips ever known to lead the popular current in a contrary direction to which it was

ROBERT J. WALKER, resigning the office of Governor of Kansas :

WASHINGTON, CITY. D. C. To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State: that this is the position I have ever occumy duty to the country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the United from which I quote as follows:

I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the subnission of the Constitution to a vote of These views were clearly understood by March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address of the 27th of May

"Lane, alone, is equally ed by them, I accepted the appoint

In that inaugural I proceed further to

sacrifices to me, personal, political and confound the power with its source or its pecuniary, I felt that I could no more re-exercise. That is, sovereignty is one

stores, which we have been a comparison of the first property than the standard property of the

sive right to form in its entirety their own State Constitution. I shall not enown State Constitution. I shall not enter fully into the argument of this question at this period, but will merely state

The power that makes Consus, and therefore there could be no census, and therefore there could be no to me most preposterous.

Not a drop of blood has been shed by upon such census. And in fifteen of the Federal troops in Kansas during my their own excitation, but all others, must be subtion at this period, but will merely state

The grounds assumed by the President in his late Message to Congress, and in recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments and delegates authority to them recent instructions in connection with the ments are connected with the ment events now transpiring here and in Kan- Sovereignty grants powers, but not sover- that it cannot be delegated, in whole or registry. These officers were political sas, admonish me that as Governor of eign powers, otherwise it might extin- in part. It will not be denied that sover- partisans, dissenting from the views and that Territory, it will no longer be in my | guish itself by making the creature of its | eighty is the only power that can make | opinions of the people of these counties power to preserve the peace or promote will the equal or superior of its creator. a State Constitution, and that it rests ex- as was proved by the election in October the public welfare.

At the earnest solicitation of the President after repeated refusals, the last belief in writing I finally accounted by the election in October and that it resis ex
Sovereignty makes Constitution, and that it resis ex
List. These officers, from want of funds, through them establishes governments. It delegates certain powers, distributing in writing I finally accounted by the election in October my course up to the present most unfor
clusively with the people, and if it is in
last. These officers, from want of funds, through them establishes governments. It delegates certain powers, distributing have shown, then it can only be exercised to take any census, or make any registry in ever, as this difference is upon a vital ng in writing, I finally accepted this of- the exercise of the granted powers among by the people themselves, under our Govfice, upon his letter showing the dangers and difficulties of the Kansas question, and the necessity of my undertaking the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign but the legislative, executive and judicial departments. task of adjustment. Under these cir- department of that Government. Hav- trustees, exercising not a sovereign but a vention. And here I wish to call attendefined sovereignty, we must not delegated power, and the people are the tion to a distinction which will appear in right under the Constitution, with one confound the power with its source or its principles. The power delegated to such my inaugural address in reference to those who concurs with him in his present pecuniary, I felt that I could no more re-fuse such a call from my country through thing and where it resides or how it is to framing the Constitution, but its ratificaher Chief Magistrate, than a soldier in be exercised is another. Under the sysbattle who is ordered to the command of tem of European despotisms sovereignty by the power where sovereignty alone tem of European despotisms sovereignty the people themselves.—

did not choose to exercise such a privi
was given to register and vote, and they my judgment, would be incompatible did not choose to exercise such a privi
with a proper respect for the Chief Magwas claimed to reside in kings and empered rests—namely, the people themselves.— did not choose to exercise such a priviwas claimed to reside in kings and emperors, under the sacrilegious idea of the "divine right of kings," and the blasphemous doctrine was that sovereigns, in legitimate succession, although stained with stitution, and submit it to the people, is could be given however anxious the peocrimes and blackened with infamy, were delegated power, but sovereignty alone, ple might be to participate in the the the President and all his Cabinet. They were distinctly set forth in my letter, on to rule their subjects, who held nothing can ratify and put in force that Constitubut the privileges granted by the crown. tion. And this is the true doctrine of Such were the absurd and impious dogmas to which the people of Europe, with such thing, nor does the Federal Constitution, to supply this defect, occasioned by follows :- "Indeed, I cannot doubt that few exceptions, have been compelled to tion recognize it, as delegated or conventhe Convention, after having framed a submit by the bayonet, supported by the tional sovereignty. The President, in a State Constitution, will submit it for rati- more potent authority of ignorance and very lucid passage of his able message, the Convention. fication or rejection by a majority of the superstition. Under this theory the peother actual bona fide resident settlers in ple were ciphers, and crowned heads subple and not conventions should decide the Kansas."

deities the sole representatives on earth of the governing power of the Almighty.—

With these views, well known to the President and the Cabinet, and approve the governing power of the reverse, making inchoate State into districts, a majority of was given, or could be given, for Delegated by the convention of the convention ed by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State modes does not not be given, for Delection and the people of Kansas. Income State into districts, a majority of the delegates may think one way and the people of Kansas. My instructions power. But what people? With us people another, and that the delegates, as from the President, through the Secretary sovereignty rests exclusively with the was the case in Kansas, may violate their be said that such a Convention, chosen of State and the case in Kansas, may violate their best of the Convention in any one of these counties. Surely, then, it cannot know the secretary sovereignty rests exclusively with the of State, under date 30th March last, people of each State. By the Revolution pledges, or fail to execute the will of the

Sin: I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kausas. I have been most reductantly forced to this conclusion, forth in a printed pamphles, published many of the oldest organized counties in after anxious and careful consideration of over my signature on the 13th of June, all. The President believes that sover-own,) and could not give a solitary vote eignty is divisible between conventions for the delegates to the Convention.— and people, to be exercised by the former This result was superinduced by the fact on all subjects but Slavery, and by the

these counties, and therefore they were the delegates thus chosen were rejected by

fifteen counties out of thirty-four there

country, were alone prevented by the course pursued by me on those occasions, 300 slaves there, and the number conof Eastern Kansas is colder than that of New England, and that the Pro-slavery Territorial Convention of Karsas consol dated with the Pro-slavery Territorial

I do not understand that these assaults have ever received the slightest counteand admitted minority, and the co-operamake Kansas a Slave State, which was tion assembled at Lecompton, in conseistrate of the Union, inconsistent with otherwise, aided at a critical period byical-martyr in the defense of the great principle of self-government; but to go to Kansas with any such purpose, or with this act of intervention by the federal that Kansas and our beloved country may We have tried to impress it upon our readers for a long time that Phillips was seeking to rule Kansas with an iron rod. It may not be generally known that his It may not be generally known that his colleagues, the letter-writers, labored to get Dr. Robinson to resign his place as Governor under the Topeka Constitution, the design being to elect Phillips in his place, and then the Topeka Constitution and Government was to be seek in motion whether the people were willing or unwilling. Robinson was not sufficiently tractable to suit these men. He had too much calculation about him to bring the people in collision with Federal authority. He had seen their determination not to be embroiled at Topeka a year and a half ago, but not so with the sum of the should be subdited in the sweet of the pople of ratification or rejection. The federal continuous and the single state acted for itself alone in acted the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violing for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violing for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violing for or against that instrument, and the election for itself alone in acceptance. I repeat, then, as my clear consider a know-Nothing belongs alike to to the States admitted on incheate, of the South as of the North—and Government was to be seek in motion whether the people were willing or unwit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the october to Slavery, but of the Constitution of the United States—the Constitution are strong, whether Kansa nearly unlimited in its issues and the determination of its totes from one in the denomination of its notes from one in the case of the North—and the submitted to the States admitted on incheate, of the South as of the North—and the submitted to the States and the october of the States at the October of the States at the October of the States and the october of the North—and the submitted to the States and the constitution on in the Constitution of the United States—step that the Constitution of the United States—step that the Constitution of the United States—step that the Constitution of the Unit desired to be Govornor, though it were only under the Topeka Constitution, that he might show his "statesmanship." If it were not for involving others beside Phillips and his cohorts we would icin in the state of the first of pable of partition. Hence the great error that such Legislature, a mere creature of supposing that sovereignty is divided of supposing that sovereignty is divid In that inaugural I proceed further to say, the people "may by a subsequent between the States and the United States. The Constitution of the United States is the "supreme law," and obligatory assuch, of the Free State party! The former, in of the people." In my official dispatch the people of Kansas), that in my jung-ment, the Constitution would be submitted of election to the regular Territorial or and interest of our beloved country. tion by their vote; and that if this was with the established precincts and on the tion with your department, I beg leave fact, occupies, to some extent, the position; but he is mighty careful to watch to you of the 2d June last, a copy of that inaugural address was transmitted to you for the further information of the you for the further information of the President and his Cabinet. No exception was ever taken to any portion of that address. On the contrary, it was distinctly earning a State Constitution there are instructions in favor of a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people and a subsequent address, I inaugural and a subsequent address, I inaugural and a subsequent and a subsequent in a Territory which is not grant-

Gov. Walker's Letter of Resignation.

The following is the letter of the Houldberg J. Walker, resigning the office of Governor of Kansas:

Clause of Federal constitutional sover-black to the Convention, as a practical should be apportioned accordingly. In one of self-government should be apportioned accordingly. In that the Slavery question is such that the Slavery question is such accordingly. I to carry out the principles of the Kansu Nebraska act. With the question wheth prevailed upon this subject, and show 300 slaves there, and the number con- fair election to decide the stantly diminishing; that, as proved by the official records of Congress published

> from expressing any opinion as to whether it should be a slave or free state. Your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS To Hon. R. J. WALKER,

> > From the Kansas Tribune MANHATTAN, Riley Co., Kansas,

I have recently made a short explora

between the Big Blue and Republican rivers. We left the valley of the Big Blue river which runs parallel with the Republican, about nine miles north of Manhattan city. We took a trail bearing a northwest direction. The country through which we passed, after leaving the bluffs of the Blue Valley, was a beautiful rolling prairie, the soil doubtless as fertile and productive as any rolling table eminence we had a delightful view of the surrounding country, as yet entirely unin-habited. Near the head waters of the notable Wildcat we found a claimhold whose name I believe is Hare. In the dustry that some persons "located in neighborhoods" do not possess. His claim is about twenty miles from Mana log cabin, not yet finished, and tenant is onward. Three or four miles further numbering hundreds. I never was more to take care that our organic law should agreeably disappointed in my expectabe fairly executed by endeavoring to se-cure to the people of Kansas their rights presenting an appearance as it does, formed the opinion that it was a barren waste, full of pebbles and flinty rock, and the hypothetical remarks made by me as regards climate in its connection with its little creeks, many of them it is true, in influence upon the question of Slavery in Kansas, after that issue had been abanthe dry seasons of the year will contain doned there, which views were for con-solidating the Union between the Con-servative, the Free State and Pro-slavery solidating the Union between the Conservative, the Free State and Pro-slavery tion of the small number of slaves then held in Kansas, have been denounced by many distinguished Southern Some by many distinguished Southern Sena-tors, who, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill These groves are interspersed with grape-vine bowers, thickets of goose-berry, and was pending in Congress, and when such remark from them, if ever might affect the delicious plum-bush. The trail traveled makes the distance between the two rivers about twenty miles. I know of no place so near a good market that mate, Kansas could never become a Slave State. Indeed, it seems that all persons the prospective farmer, as the country west of the Big Blue river. That Manhattan will be a place of importance is conceded by all who are conversant with tions except the Governor of that Territory, who has so little power and no patronage. And now be pleased to express to the President my deep regret as regards our unfortunate difference of onin-farmer, which will continue to increase. gards our unfortunate difference of opin-ion in relation to the Lecompton Consti-ture years will be Fort Riley. The farm-ture years will be Fort Riley. The farmer has a more ready market for his pro-duce, and much higher price than the farmer near Topeka and along the border can command. It is almost incredible the large amount of corp, meat and all kind of vegetables that is required for consumption at Fort Riley, and as emicontinue to do, it will still demand a new supply. The California emigrants would purchase here if they could be supplied. That the farmer will have a home market in this section for a dozen of years, there can be little doubt, and at the expiration of that time any prudent farmer who takes a claim on these broad fertile plains within a year or two would have no occasion for a market. But to predict the future of this country would be folly.

to be regretted that we have fallen so am-like Scotchman?" We tremble for popular, but not more influential," "They